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as milk, butter, eggs and meat, and finally (3) a distinctly fishy flavor is evident in water, milk and butter under circumstances that preclude its being derived from fishes. I conclude therefore that the occasional so-called fishy bird probably does not taste thus because it has been feeding upon fishes. More probably the flavor of its flesh results from the physiological condition of the individual bird.¹ It may be due to by-products of the breaking down of fat, the reserve upon which such an individual has made great drafts, and the process may be similar to what takes place in fishy butter.—W. L. McATEE, *Washington, D. C.*

Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) in North Dakota.—In the course of investigations of the wildfowl of North Dakota the writer was fortunate enough to find a pair of Cinnamon Teals (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) on June 15, 1918, in a slough adjoining Cherry Lake, Kidder County, in the south central part of the State. These birds were in the same pond with a number of Blue-winged Teals; were evidently mated; and were without much doubt breeding in the immediate vicinity. The locality is some three or four miles west of the northern end of Horsehead Lake, which is one of the largest lakes of the immediate region. So far as we are aware there is no other authentic summer record for the Cinnamon Teal in North Dakota.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*) in South Carolina.—A mature male of his species was taken by me on January 31, 1918, on the eastern branch of Cooper River. The water was perfectly fresh and no unusual weather conditions existed. The specimen was alone, flying quite low and vigorously. No others have been seen by me either then or at any other time.—E. A. SIMONS, *Charleston, S. C.*

The Specific Name of the Glossy Ibis.—The Glossy Ibis is commonly known scientifically as *Plegadis autumnalis* (Linnæus) (*Tringa autumnalis* LINNÆUS, in Hasselquist, *Reise Paläst.*, 1762, p. 306. [Egypt]). Since, however, Hasselquist's *Reise Palästina* is merely a translation of the same book in Latin published prior to 1758, the scientific names it contains are undoubtedly untenable, according to the International Code of Nomenclature, as interpreted by Opinion 57 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. If this be satisfactory as a guide for our North American ornithological nomenclature, as we think it should be, we must change the name of the Glossy Ibis from *Plegadis autumnalis* (Linnæus) to *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnæus) (*Tantalus falcinellus* LINNÆUS, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12, I, 1766, p. 241), as already shown by Mr. G. M. Mathews (*Birds of Australia*, III, pt. 5, 1914, pp. 396–397).—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

¹ It should be noted that animals in poor order often have a rank taste.